

MARKED UP VERSION

Modify lines 1 and 2 bridging pages 12 and 13 of the specification to read as follows:

--The electroconductive intercalators favorably employed for the electrochemical analysis of nucleic acids are already known. A representative example of the intercalator is a thread intercalator having an electroconductive group at one end or both ends. The intercalator having the electroconductive group preferably has an oxidative-reductive activity. The oxidative-reductive activity can be imparted to the thread intercalator by incorporating into the intercalator a ferrocene group, a catechol amine group, a metal bipyridine complex group. The intercalator moiety preferably comprises a naphthalenemide moiety, an anthracene moiety, or an anthraquinone moiety. Preferred electroconductive intercalator is a ferrocene-containing naphthalene diimide compound [NDIFc₂-1, which is prepared from carboxylic acid ester of N-hydroxysuccinimide and a corresponding amine compound, see S. Takenaka et al., [J] Chem. [Soc.] Commun., 10, 1111 and 1112, 1998]: (NDIFc₂-1)--

Change the abstract of the disclosure to read:

--A method of for testing complementation of nucleic acid fragment is performed by the steps of: *[hard return]*

bringing a sample nucleic acid complex composed of a double-stranded nucleic acid structure and a labeled intercalator, in which the double-stranded nucleic acid structure has been produced by contact of a sample nucleic acid fragment with a probe molecule fixed to a solid carrier, into contact with an aqueous medium; *[hard return]*

applying variation of surrounding conditions to the aqueous medium, to cause disengagement of the sample fragment and intercalator from the complex and simultaneously measuring decrease of quantity of the label on the carrier, so that stability of the sample fragment in the complex is determined; and *[hard return]*

comparing the stability determined above with reference stability data.--